

lar meeting of the Salt Lake County Medical Society was held at the Latter Day Saints Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, Monday, September 8, 1924. The meeting was called to order at 8:05 p. m. by President A. A. Kerr. Forty-one (41) members and nine (9) visitors being present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, which was held June 9, 1924, and of the special Aschoff meeting held June 25, 1924, were read and accepted without alteration.

Scientific program was put on by the members of the L. D. S. Hospital staff. John R. Llewellyn presented a case of infantile paralysis and went into detail as to treatment. The case was discussed by S. C. Baldwin, who emphasized the necessity of preventing deformities. H. C. Holbrook also discussed the case.

G. G. Richards presented a case of endarteritis obliterans or thromboangiitis obliterans and discussed the treatment. He also presented a very interesting case of pulmonary fibrosis with possible adhesive pericarditis.

F. F. Hatch presented a case of diverticulum of the bladder and acute pyelonephritis relieved to a large extent by operation.

L. E. Viko showed a child of ten years with partial paralysis of the right arm, leg and face, who had had epileptiform convulsions since the age of 5, following gunshot wound of the head. The case was discussed by G. W. Middleton and A. A. Kerr.

Burtis F. Robbins showed a case of possible sarcoma of the jaw, also a case of carcinoma of the nose on which three plastic operations had been done, also a case of tumor of the lower lip.

T. F. H. Morton presented a case of possible lead poisoning.

Burtis F. Robbins gave a talk on colonic ether anesthesia.

The applications of M. Skolfield and George E. McBride were voted upon and they were unanimously elected to membership. Sixteen members voted. The applications of G. H. Pace and Edwin R. Murphy were read and referred to the board of censors.

Upon the absence of D. L. Barnard, chairman of Necrology Committee, James P. Kerby read the resolutions upon the death of John F. Critchlow and Ernest Van Cott.

Delicious refreshments were served by the nurses of the L. D. S. Hospital and the meeting was adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Holy Cross Hospital Clinical Association—Monday, September 15, marked the resumption of meetings by the Holy Cross Hospital Clinical Association.

Recently some additions have been made to the Holy Cross staff. The following men have been appointed: L. N. Ossman, orthopedic surgery; T. William Stevenson, surgery; Ralph Pendleton, surgery; M. M. Neilson, surgery; W. C. Cheney, pediatrics; Wilford W. Barber, pediatrics.

The program consisted in a report of Convention of American College of Surgeons held at Pocatello, by A. A. Kerr, M. D., and "Dislocations of the Spine," by A. J. Hosmer. General discussion followed.

A Correction—In my recent article, "Hay Fever in the Sonoran Belt of the Intermountain District," which was published in the July number of California and Western Medicine, an error occurs which, while not altering my conclusions, should be corrected for the sake of accuracy. The statement "about June 15, rabbit brush (*panseria deltoidea*), a composita, begins to pollinate" is correct, but continued observation shows that only a few plants in warm, sheltered places bloom that early. The great majority do not come into full bloom until about August 1. However, as practically none of our patients date their onset from this time and as very little of the rabbit brush pollen appears on atmospheric plates and, finally, as there are very few markedly positive cutaneous reactions from its extract, I still believe rabbit brush to be of secondary importance as a cause of our local type of hay fever.—H. J. Templeton, M. D., Hiawatha, Utah.

Medical Economics and Public Health

Dilettantism in Radiology—Under this title the London Lancet of July 19, 1924, carries an editorial that is worthy of careful reading by all physicians.

There is more than one opinion among physicians, and there are many opinions among others, as to the place practical radiology should have in the scheme of things medical. If we are not careful about getting together as physicians and settling permanently what should be a problem in medical economics, we are likely to have the matter settled for us by politics. Several attempts have been made to pass legislation of one kind or another by the California legislature. Some quite unsatisfactory bills have come dangerously near becoming law. The legislature meets again this winter, and it would be safe to bet that attempts will be made to pass more than one x-ray bill.

Alleged Special Courses for Doctors—Several members have sent us letters from itinerant lecturers who are out to educate—for a price—physicians about this or that. We have commented upon this movement from time to time. There is not much more to say.

In most instances the purpose behind the advertising experts is selfish and mercenary, and the things they often have to sell are useless, freakish or otherwise undesirable. There are plenty of opportunities for special work for those who want it, obtainable through ethical and approved channels.

Is This True?—In his address, the chairman of the Section on Pediatrics of the American Medical Association, in discussing the early days of pediatrics as a specialty, says: "At that time, the greatest field of preventive medicine, the first year of life, was almost entirely neglected. The general practitioner was content to leave the care and feeding of the infant to the nurse, to the mother, or to the directions on the bottle or carton; he concerned himself with the infant only when it became ill. The high death rate among infants was considered a weeding out of the unfit, and only when national fervor stirred the profession did we begin to take an interest in the normal child."

Medical Work of the United States Steel Corporation—Modern trends in personal and public health advancement are indicated to a remarkable extent by the development of medical departments in great corporations.

The United States Steel Corporation is one of the most important of these. Their expenditures on medical and welfare work for their employes for ten years, ending December 31, 1923, was nearly \$127,000,000. These figures do not include either the pension roll of over \$9,000,000, nor the administration expenditures for health and welfare of one-half million. This great corporation employs on salary 344 physicians, 235 nurses, 71 visiting nurses, 112 orderlies and other attendants, 44 sanitary inspectors, 203 teachers and instructors, including teachers and instructors in health work, and has 863 employes in training in emergency work. They operate 13 base hospitals, 389 emergency stations, and 66 rescue and first-aid stations. They spend some \$3,000,000 a year on sanitation, over \$1,000,000 on accident prevention, and nearly \$4,000,000 on relief for injured men and their families. Their special aim seems to be, good medical and health service. Their medical work is conducted through a central medical department with